

its first appearance. It becomes a duty of all institutions to make careful inquiries into the subject, and to order some new experiments, under all possible conditions, in order to render the matter positive and a decided point in medical sci-

From the Chronotype. . .
ELECTRICITY AND HYDROGEN

have received an interesting, and, for such occasion, an uncommonly scientific address, read by Dr. Means before the Medical College, at the opening of its annual session, Augusta, November 8, 1847. It is remarkable for the prominence which it gives to the physical agency and value of electricity. The Professor throws together a greater number of important and significant facts than we elsewhere seen, in synopsis, to establish the

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 y of the electric and vital energies. All
 ocesses of life are electric, and conducted
 angements subject to strict electric condi-

[illegible]

stantly maintained by the activity of the
ating sources within—an excess generally
ag off in silence from the cuticular surface,
out of 258 experiments made by M. H. H.

any cause, it is diminished or ceases, dissection ensues.⁷⁷

Means is of opinion that the state of the case in inflammatory rheumatism is electro-verse, and the reverse in chronic rheumatism. Suggs, as quoted from the Hampshire Herald of June 18, 1845, says of the electric fluid "it is enabled to perceive," "in chronic rheumatism it is consequent." In inflammatory rheumatism it is vitious, and appears confined to the cuticle.⁷⁸

Importance of this electrical indication of disease, if by any means it can be duly ascertained, is quite obvious. It is the still small voice, confession—the inmost truth—of Nature herself. To believe that any one can see or feel what it is not, is anything but natural. When feeling the skin of a living person, we recognise the

PROGRES

and confidence with which he undertook that he certainly throws some confirmation on his way of judging of the ability of patients to bear water treatment. But we have heard, from a reliable source, another case, which bears with greater force. The late Professor Stoddard, Middlebury College, consulted Dr. Ruggies in regard to the propriety of his taking a hydriodic course. After examination, Dr. Ruggies decided on it, on the ground that there was not sufficient electrical action in the stomach and lungs to give any hope of a cure, although, to all ap-

greater force. The late Professor Stoddard, Middlebury College, consulted Dr. Ruggies in regard to the propriety of his taking a hydroelectric course. After examination Dr. Ruggies dis-

ed to, on the ground that there was sufficient electrical action in the stomach and lungs. We had no hope of a cure, although, to all appearances, and in the opinion of the Professor, the child and its family were not in any way desperate. He died in three weeks. Other later cases, we understand, have occurred, and the testimony of the Doctor's patients, whom we have seen, is to the effect that he was continuous to his perfect insight into the requirements of the cases submitted to him. His reputation in this respect has become so strong, that he has been consulted by persons from all parts of the country, before leaving their native country at home or elsewhere. He is now becoming, and has already been named, we understand, the American Quack.

We cannot better close this notice than by adding to the case which first attracted the publication to our Doctor without a diploma.

entally dropped there while standing on the fry. To secure himself from falling, he took his shoes. Notwithstanding this precaution, on descending the roof, a few steps, finding him-

As descending via rope a new step, making a
slipping, he took off one of his stockings, and
attempting to take off the other, he mo-
mentedly became so much accelerated that further ef-
forts to save himself from the fearful fall were
useless. He then, with remarkable presence of
mind, rolled himself over upon the rope whilst he
was sliding, in order to prevent falling upon the
rope; and when he reached the water, having
been drawn in and held his breath, clenched his
teeth and hands, and contracted his muscles, he
sprang to the ground, a distance of 40 or 45 feet,

The concussion was so great as temporarily to deprive him of the power of standing. He was carried into the house and placed in bed, and was then after examined by a surgeon, who decided

to no bones were broken, and no joints were dislocated, although there was reason to apprehend serious injury to the muscles about the spine, where there appeared to be great soreness. The young man's friends then wrapped him in sheets, and in cold water, after the manner prescribed by the "water-cure" system, which soon produced respiration. A cold bath was afterwards administered. In the afternoon of the same day, he walked out with assistance; and the next day was running about with his usual hilarity, complaining of no unpleasant effects from his fall, excepting a slight lameness in one of his feet."

was running about with his usual hilarity, complaining of no unpleasant effects from his fall, excepting a slight lameness in one of his feet."

For the National Era.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps a brief sketch of "matres and things" in Southern Illinois would be acceptable to you and your readers. If so, permit me to say, I have been present with our Anti-slavery lecturer, D. M. Kelsey, in his late tour through Washington and Marion counties. The liberty friends of the former county held an Anti-Slavery Mass Meeting in the Rev. Mr. Sloan's church on February 11th. During that Convention, a very able and spirited discussion arose respecting the pro-slavery and infidel features of

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and a dark, irregular stain along the bottom edge. There is no text or other markings on the page.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Price: 10 CENTS. W. T. DECEMBER 11, 1847.

I have, dear Sir, been greatly interested in your paper, in its faithful rebukes, in the kindness of its spirit, and in its steady and manly devotion to its high and noble object, to personal invective and vulgar abuse. Nothing contributes more to give an editor power, than to maintain the entire control of his own territory, and to be able to enter into a thorough discussion of the relations of the Christian church to the Anti-Slavery enterprise. Much, I know, has been said of late, that it seems to me that a thorough discussion, based on fundamental principles, would at this time do a great deal of good.

Our great ecclesiastical bodies and missionary associations form and control, to a great extent, the public sentiment of the nation. While these insist upon regarding slavery as a sin, and while they have received no commission to contend, and meet all efforts to enlist them in its overthrow with the selfish inquiry, "my brother, keep? the conscience of the slaveholder can never be reached."

Men may meet at religion and its professors as they please. I believe the instance is yet to be found, in which the moral and philanthropic of a nation have risen above the standard inculcated by its religion. And all reforms that have been radical and effective, have been the result of the religious principle in man. If slavery ever cease in this nation, it will cease because God's authority, proclaimed from his Word, and the moral reason of men demand it. When all the members of Christ and all his disciples unite in making this proclamation, the right arm of its power is broken, and the nation will be as a shield which the church now holds over it, and nothing can long protect it. The civil power may multiply its bonds and penalties, but the naked and merciless hand of slavery laid open to the light of the Gospel of Christ, will arouse the honest indignation of every virtuous mind.

Yours, T. TENNEY.

For the National Era.

FROM TICONDEROGA.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

BY J. C. SMITH.

In these our goodly and exalted times,
When all love home, and so few love rhymes,
Well might some youth, whose counsels cannot
Be slighted, and whose words are not
A stubborn note to all things that teach,
Disdain to travel in the accustomed route,
And will, with a bold and untried pen,
Break in corresponding circles, "their powers, in
fluences, and wealth, are liberally and effectively
consecrated to the interests of that great cause of
humanity and truth. But these form not the
motives of the country, and the point to be
mainly considered in a political movement.

Among the mass multitude, of
elevated moral character, natural parts, and good
sense, who have been raised and educated, and
which not only disabie them from duly appreciat-
ing literary merit, but also render them an easy
prey to designing, and unscrupulous, and
cogues. Now, as the Liberty party cannot hope
to succeed without the aid of the masses, it is
of paramount importance, especially to "confide-
sents to men of low, vulgar, and uneducated
deeds, and misled; but to adopt the various means
of operating more to a popular standard. Popu-
lar political movements are not effected by
Byrnes, Colverworths, but by O'Connells, Ellises, and Cobetts. Often, while
reading the excellent pieces published in the Era
and elsewhere, I have felt the efficient, and re-
fined to literary taste. How many of these
brilliant productions would put powerfully in
the hands of the people, and circulate freely,
and make it made to be made to be made to be made
Anti-Slavery books. In this day of cheap
publications, most men will scarcely look at a
book ranging above the low-priced series, and
may have a desire to know more about the merits
of the Liberty question, if comestible through
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his fellow-citizens, if he pursues the course point-
ed out in his late message. While his party sup-
posed he would occupy similar ground to that so
nobly taken by the Governor of the State, who
honored him, but who will gain that recent
son who so shamefully has dishonored them.
Public men must and will not for different pur-
poses, than that which declares that to the victors
belong the spoils, and then, that thirt will follow
fawning. But I am writing too long, and I will
close, with the desire that God may speed the
right.

West Alexander, Pa., Jan. 31, 1848.

I rejoice to hear that the Era is in-
creasing in its popularity and power in this vicin-
ity, which includes part of Virginia, as I live just
on the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia. I
speak not with reference to Liberty men, who can-
not but appreciate valuable pages, but of Whigs
and Democrats, many of whose names have gone
into your office as subscribers. This fact at once
proves that the laudable and Christian course
pursued by the Era, in treating men and societies
of different views and politics in relation to slavery
with tenderness and moderation, which cannot be
suspected of wishing, from interest, the blows to
the truth, may of our stripe are evidently in-
creasing in number, and that on this as well as other
subjects of vitality to our race, a great multitude of
priests are obedient to the faith. Yours, sincerely,
JOSEPH SHAW.

For the National Era.

FROM TICONDEROGA.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

BY J. C. SMITH.

In these our goodly and exalted times,
When all love home, and so few love rhymes,
Well might some youth, whose counsels cannot
Be slighted, and whose words are not
A stubborn note to all things that teach,
Disdain to travel in the accustomed route,
And will, with a bold and untried pen,
Break in corresponding circles, "their powers, in
fluences, and wealth, are liberally and effectively
consecrated to the interests of that great cause of
humanity and truth. But these form not the
motives of the country, and the point to be
mainly considered in a political movement.

Among the mass multitude, of
elevated moral character, natural parts, and good
sense, who have been raised and educated, and
which not only disabie them from duly appreciat-
ing literary merit, but also render them an easy
prey to designing, and unscrupulous, and
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They pray of "moral armor," and the South
all strike with steel!
Let the tyrant in his power look up here in mid-
night, and see the light of the South!

See this proud pile point to heaven, with its sum-
mit black and bare;
Let him dream of those who fought there, and
Doubt if he can find a single spot where
Let him dream of sullen thunder, and look resolu-
te or pale.

Why clanks a single fetter on the land which
neer all!
Why fall upon my tortured ears the groans of
misery!
Why wail many a being 'neath the silly smok-
ing pipe,
That happens is blent with but a humble, ig-
norant state!

White toil is unrequited, and pale genius crawls
in dust!
Awake, ye slumbering beauties! pale Virtue's flock-
ing!
Shall shine upon your rising, if she's hidden
where you are.

Arise from degradation, disdain henceforth to
bow
To the stigma fate and fortune would entamp
upon you now.
Glad would I reward you, and the voice of
all mankind
Shall applaud your noble triumph—the strong tri-
umph of the mind!

Fair Simon and your darkness her mantle wide
shall fling
Crashed spirits rise in rapture, young Genius
will bring
No deep and dark discouragements shall hover
o'er your path.
No mist o'erspread your heavens, no sullen clouds
shall dim your light.

Earth shall afford you something your souls shall
not abhor.
Existence be not loathsome, and life seem worth
that on this as well as other subjects of vitality to
our race, a great multitude of priests are obedi-
ent to the faith. Yours, sincerely,
JOSEPH SHAW.

For the National Era.

FROM TICONDEROGA.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

BY J. C. SMITH.

In these our goodly and exalted times,
When all love home, and so few love rhymes,
Well might some youth, whose counsels cannot
Be slighted, and whose words are not
A stubborn note to all things that teach,
Disdain to travel in the accustomed route,
And will, with a bold and untried pen,
Break in corresponding circles, "their powers, in
fluences, and wealth, are liberally and effectively
consecrated to the interests of that great cause of
humanity and truth. But these form not the
motives of the country, and the point to be
mainly considered in a political movement.

Among the mass multitude, of
elevated moral character, natural parts, and good
sense, who have been raised and educated, and
which not only disabie them from duly appreciat-
ing literary merit, but also render them an easy
prey to designing, and unscrupulous, and
cogues. Now, as the Liberty party cannot hope
to succeed without the aid of the masses, it is
of paramount importance, especially to "confide-
sents to men of low, vulgar, and uneducated
deeds, and misled; but to adopt the various means
of operating more to a popular standard. Popu-
lar political movements are not effected by
Byrnes, Colverworths, but by O'Connells, Ellises, and Cobetts. Often, while
reading the excellent pieces published in the Era
and elsewhere, I have felt the efficient, and re-
fined to literary taste. How many of these
brilliant productions would put powerfully in
the hands of the people, and circulate freely,
and make it made to be made to be made to be made
Anti-Slavery books. In this day of cheap
publications, most men will scarcely look at a
book ranging above the low-priced series, and
may have a desire to know more about the merits
of the Liberty question, if comestible through
others, or at a trifling outlay; but many do not
feel interested enough to expend a dollar, or fifty
cents, or even twenty-five cents; while to num-
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